

Gazette of the United States

EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 122 of Vol. V.]

MONDAY, May 5, 1794.

[Whole No. 518.]

Just Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick,
from Amsterdam, and now landing
on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN in pipes,
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheetings,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes,
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—
Should application be made within a few days;
otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.

March 1, 1794.

To be Let,

For Merchants Computing Houses or Public
Offices,

Two brick 3 story Houses,

HAVING six rooms in each, with fire places
belonging, situate on the south westerly side
of Dock street, between Pear and Walnut
streets. Enquire of

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.

April 17.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogheads and in casks of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

**A few casks Champagne Wine;
MADEIRA,**

In pipes, hogheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front street.

Jan. 2, 1794.

Lately Published.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobson,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE History of New-Hampshire, from the
Discovery of the River Piscataqua—by Je-
re-miah Belknap, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards,
4 1/2 Dollars.

The Forrester, an American Fable, being a
Sequel to the History of John Bull the Clothier.
Price, 75 Cents.

A Discourse, intended to commemorate the
Discovery of America by Christopher Colum-
bus; delivered at the request of the Historical
Society in Massachusetts, October 23d, 1792,
being the completion of the Third Century,
since that memorable event. To which are
added, Four Dissertations, connected with the
subject—By the same author. Price, 50 Cents.
March 17.

For Amsterdam,



The new fall-failing, copper-
bottomed SHIP

ADRIANA,

K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was in-
tended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with
all convenient speed. For freight or passage,
having excellent accommodations, apply on
board at Walnut street wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in Eng-
land if required.

March 6, 1794

For Sale or Charter,



The SHIP

ANDROMACHE,

(An American bottom)

John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old,
burthen 232 tons, has only made three voy-
ages, and may be sent to sea at a small ex-
pence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf,
and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

March 21.

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,



The Brig

LITTLE SALLY,

JOHN EARL, Master.

A staunch good vessel, will sail in a few
days. For freight or passage, apply to the
master on board at Chestnut street wharf, or
to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

March 31.

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118,
Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery,

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view
its effects on morals, industry, and the peace of
society. Some facts and calculations are offered
to prove the labor of freemen to be much more
productive than that of slaves; that countries are
rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the
laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own
labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that
slavery is impolitic as well as unjust.

Price 25 Cents.

dtf

February 15.

The following Certifi-

cate of the funded three per Cent Stock of the
Domestic Debt of the United States standing on
the books of the Treasury of the said United
States, in the names of Donald and Burton of
London, merchants, and signed by Joseph
Nou, Register of said Treasury, as witness:
No. 5476, dated 24th August 1792 for 2939
dollars and 53 cents was transmitted from Lon-
don in the ship Peter, Paul Hulsey, master,
bound for New York, and has been lost.—
The Subscriber intending to apply to the Treas-
ury of the United States to have the same re-
newed, desires all persons who are interested in
the said certificate, to make their objections
thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.

dtw

Philad. March 27.

ADVERTISEMENT.

OF the money robbed from the mail near
Baltimore, by Doctor Gant, 115 dollars were
afterwards sent by an unknown hand, to the
Postmaster at Baltimore, who transmitted
the same to the General Post Office. The sub-
scribers by that robbery are desired to state the
amount of their losses respectively, and trans-
mit the same, with the original letters of their
correspondents (where recovered) or other
evidence thereof to the General Post Office,
before the first day of June next, immedi-
ately after which a dividend will be made among
the claimants.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Post Master General.

Gen. Post Office, April 4, 1794.

Concluding Sales.

THE Subscriber having entered into Co-
partnership with Mr. John Bartholomew in
the business of Sugar Refining, will dispose
of the

Remaining Stock on hand

CONSISTING OF

**Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares,
Plated Coach & Saddle
Furniture, &c. &c.**

By Wholesale at Prime Cost for Cash.

John Dorsey,

No. 22, North 3d street.

April 12.

Treasury Department,

Revenue Office, April 19, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals
will be received at the office of the Commis-
sioner of the Revenue until the sixth of May
next inclusively, for the supply of all Ra-
tions, which may be required during the cur-
rent year, at the city of Philadelphia, for the
recruiting service.

The rations to be furnished are to consist
of the following articles, viz
One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3/4 of a pound pork
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey
One quart of salt,
Two quarts vinegar } Per 100 rations
Two pounds soap
One pound candles

April 21.

mw&cs2w

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Old Lisbon Wine of a

superior quality in pipes, imported in the ship
Williamington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the first quality
in quarter casks, imported in the brig Nancy
capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of
RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular **TENERIFFE WINES**, in pipes
hds. and quarter casks, imported in the ship
Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter casks of old particular bill
of exchange **MADEIRA WINE.**

George Meade,

Who has also, just arrived and for sale

A SMALL CARGO OF

Lisbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for sale.

April 5.

w&cs1m.

The annual election

FOR
Directors and a Treasurer

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia,

Will be held at the LIBRARY, in Fifth
street, on Monday the fifth of May next, at
three o'clock in the afternoon, when the treas-
urer will attend to receive the annual pay-
ments.

As there are several shares on which fines
are due, the owners of them, or their rep-
resentatives, are hereby notified, that they will
be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the
Company, unless the said arrears are paid off
on the fifth day of May, or within ten days
after.

By Order of the Directors.

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,

Secretary

April 7.

m&w 15th May.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

Bookeller, at the Stone House in Second street,
Philadelphia;

VOLUME XI OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA,

OR A

**Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscel-
laneous Literature,**

ON a plan entirely new; by which the dif-
ferent sciences and arts are digested into the
form of distinct treatises or systems. This
volume contains the articles, medals, medi-
cine, metallurgy, metaphysics, methodists,
Mexico, microscope, midwifery, and a great
variety of biographical and miscellaneous ar-
ticles, illustrated with nineteen copperplates.
The tables of logarithms, &c. which
were deficient in the tenth volume, are sub-
joined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now pub-
lished, and the XLth is in some forwardness.

On the first of September, 1792, the price
of subscription was increased TEN dollars on
all sets not taken before that time. The sub-
scription is still open on these terms, and it
any copies remain by the first of July next, the
price will be raised TEN dollars more, on
any copies which may be subscribed for after
that period.

As many of the subscribers have taken
only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are
earnestly requested to take up and pay for the
remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to
complete the sets, and the publisher does not
hold himself bound to make up any sets after
the first day of July next.

April 22.

m&w 6w.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the first of May,

The noted Estate, called

Johnson Hall:

Lying in the Mokuauk country, State of New
York, formerly the seat of Sir William John-
son, containing about seven hundred acres of
land, which is of the very best quality; to-
gether with the stock, and farming utensils. The
buildings are large and convenient, and fit for
a gentleman's seat. The payments will be made
easily, on good security. For further particulars
enquire of George Meadall, Esq. on the premis-
es, of Silas Talbot, Esq. at Philadelphia, of
Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or
of the subscriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L.

BLEECKER & SONS,

On Thursday the 15th May next at Twelve
o'clock at the Tontine Coffee House;

THE FOLLOWING

Tracts of Land,

In Watkins and Flint's purchase, in the coun-
ty of Tioga, State of New York.

The containing acres.
Southwest quar. of Township No. 2, 9,424
Northwest do. do. 4, 5,647
Northeast do. do. 6, 10,525
Southwest do. do. 7, 9,000
Northwest do. do. 8, 3,950
Southeast do. do. 9, 6,250
Southwest do. do. 10, 9,000
Northwest do. do. 10, 10,475

70,521

These lands are rapidly increasing in value,
large settlements are already made in several
of the townships; the goodness of soil, and
the advantages in point of situation being so
well known, render any further description
unnecessary. A map of the tracts and condi-
tions of sale may be seen at No. 10, Queen
street, New York.

April 10.

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From the General Advertiser.

To the EDITOR of the General Advertiser.

SIR,

EVERY kind of conduct which has a
public effect is a proper subject of the press,
and hence pulpit abuse, and pulpit impro-
prieties are not exempt from this tribunal.
It is full time that a gown or black coat
should cease to shield a man from the cen-
sure which misconduct deserves; for it is
not a man's profession, but his virtues that
should shelter him from reproach. Merit
is entitled to reverence and esteem whether
it is enclosed in homespun or brocade, and
ill-nature, illiberality, bigotry, or hypocri-
sy ought to be exposed though covered by
a mitre. Humility, meekness, charity,
peace and good will to all men ought to en-
ter into the composition of every man who
professes to preach the gospel, and he who
is devoid of such attributes, is no better,
if as good as the deist that he reviles.

I have been led to these reflections by
a publication under the name of James
Abercrombie, which appeared in your
paper of this day. If it was the inten-
tion of that gentleman to exculpate him-
self from the charge made by some of your
correspondents, by an extract from his ser-
mon, he has mistaken his capacity, and has
undermined the understanding of the pub-
lic. He is charged with abusing the
French nation, and how has he acquitted
himself of it? By using almost the same
language which PITT used in the House
of Commons, and charging them with ir-
religion! Religion is supposed necessary
to every man of virtue, and to say that a
man is devoid of it, is to charge him with
vice. Mr. A. has called them a nation
of deists, and his abuse would not have
been less, had he called them a nation of
rascals, for deism and rascality must be sy-
nonymous.

But let me ask what had his sermon to
do with France? Had he taken a political
text, that it was necessary to lug her into
his sermon neck and shoulders? Or was
he fearful that his present profession was
to be supported by bigotry and superstition
and that as the French had crumbled them
into dust, their affairs were insecure here?
Or was he disposed to plead the cause of
the combined despots, and make his essay
to alienate the American heart from
France?

A preacher must be much at a loss for
a subject, or he must have an uncommon
portion of gall in his composition, who
could arraign the religion of France at the
bar of America! That nation has cer-
tainly the right to judge for itself in the
important concern of its own spiritual
happiness; and the conforming clergy
there have as much right, and would have as
much justice on their side, to traduce the
preachers here as they have to traduce
them.

The French revolution is no text for a
preacher of the gospel, it would furnish a
sublime one for a preacher of politics;
but as the gospel contemplates peace, and
politics war, the disciples of the one are
very unfit to be the disciples of the other;
to mix them, therefore, is to produce an
heterogeneous compound, not correspon-
dent with the pacific character of religion,
and must require a mind much better fit-
ted for scenes of tumult and blood, than
the mild tranquil and beneficial shade of
the gospel.

I did not hear the sermon complained
of, and was disposed to doubt the truth of
the charge against Mr. A. but his inten-
ded justification has made stronger impres-
sions on my mind, than the paragraphs to
which he replies could possibly have done;
for he has left no doubt with me that he
is unfriendly to a revolution, which has
the happiness of mankind for its object,
and that he is disposed to contribute his
mite to produce abhorrence of it in the
American world. Whether such a dispo-
sition is fitted for Mr. A's present profes-
sion I will leave to the benevolent heart to
determine.

Saturday.

NO PHARISEE,

MR. FENNO,

There are few persons of good sense who hope to see liberty prevail in France, who have not been shocked and discouraged by the measures they have adopted to abolish religion. It is not merely the Catholic doctrine that is attacked—it is the Christian religion. The head and founder of it has been treated with a degree of irreverence, which in this country will pass for incredible. Bigots in politics may if they please, attempt to suppress the natural feelings of wonder, of disgust, of alarm for the consequences of this unheard-of profligacy of manners and principles, which confederate persons will deem more dangerous to the liberty and happiness of France, than the combined armies. A clergyman whom I do not know, but who bears the character of a man of sense and virtue, exhorts his congregation to beware of the contagion of these monstrous examples. What minister would not betray the cause of religion, of morals, of heaven and earth, if he suffered the threats, or the newspaper abuse of bigots and persecutors in politics, to deter him from the discharge of this obvious and urgent duty?

Yet a writer, who calls himself "no Pharisee," and who might as properly have subscribed to his jargon of illiberal abuse, *no Scribe*, has arraigned Mr. A. for preaching against the irreligious proceedings in France. What has he to do with France, says the Pharisee—What has he to do with vice and irreligion, is the real question—He has to do with them as a preacher of religion, to expose them to his hearers—he has a right, and is bound to enforce his exhortations by the examples of the Jews, or Romans, or French.

"No Pharisee" mistakes the time and place. Our churches are not yet to be shut up, nor the Bibles burnt. Our clergy are to be respected and beloved. The attempt of "no Pharisee," to libel a minister, and to suppress the freedom of the pulpit, is a proof of the progress that licentiousness and irreligion are making. I venture to predict, that when it shall become the general practice of America to vilify and persecute our clergy, there will not be left, Liberty, Law nor Religion.

NQ CLERGYMAN.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Friday, May 2.

The following observations were made by Mr. Smith of Maryland, on the proposed tax, on snuff and manufactured tobacco:—The house in committee of the whole.

Mr. Smith considered the observations of the member who had just sat down, as amusing, and ingenious, but not satisfactory. To him, it seemed a very odd scheme to crush American manufactures in the bud. Men of capital and enterprise advanced large sums of money in erecting snuff mills. After long exertions, they began to reap the reward of their expenses and their labor. At that critical moment, the government focuses down upon them with an excise. In his opinion, the resolution before the committee comprehended very great injustice to the manufacturers of tobacco. He understood that a snuff mill required a capital of five thousand pounds to begin with. We are going to impose eight cents per pound on snuff, which was more than double the price of the raw material. Here Mr. Smith inferred, that it would be necessary for the snuff maker to possess an addition of double his present capital; so that instead of five thousand pounds, he must possess fifteen thousand, before he can support his present business. After paying for vast a duty, house rent, the wages of journeymen, and a multiplicity of other cash disbursements, he is to give credit to his customers for six, nine, or twelve months. There was another hardship—he must keep accounts of his sale. (The words of the report referred to by Mr. Smith, are as follows: "he shall enter into bond, with sufficient security to render a faithful account every three months, of the quantity of tobacco or snuff sold or sent out, within that period. Previous to taking any tobacco, for the purpose of being manufactured, he shall notify the same to the office of inspection, and shall keep a book, in which shall be entered daily, the quantity of tobacco or snuff

fold or sent out in each day.") This regulation may often prove a very great hardship. It will require an extra clerk, at an expense of three, four, or five hundred dollars per annum. For the manufacturers of snuff, this might be practicable: but, at least in his part of the country. (Maryland) tobacco-spinners are poor, work themselves, and employ boys to sell, many of whom, cannot so much as read. How are they to keep accounts, or how are they to escape perjury, when you bid them do what they cannot possibly do? Besides, tobacco is frequently sold not by weight, but by the yard. It had been said, that this tax was not more exceptionable than the excise upon spirits. This comparison did not hold.

By the tax on distilleries, the agriculture of the United States was greatly promoted. Land that would not bear wheat, was, in consequence of that excise, and the encouragement, at the same time given to this manufacture, covered with crops of rye. Hence there was no just resemblance in the two cases. But if we are to excise every thing, Mr. Smith said that the committee might excise, as properly as tobacco, those strings of onions, that were sent from Connecticut all over the Union. They were the staple of that state, as tobacco was of Virginia, and were equally fit to produce a revenue. He expected that we should next hear of an excise upon nails. Protecting duties had been laid for the encouragement of that manufacture in America. Progress had consequently been made in the business; and now there was nothing wanting, but a smart excise duty, to knock it on the head, under the pretence of raising a revenue. Printed cottons, linen, paper, were also articles that we should no doubt saddle with a stamp duty, as had been the case in Britain, and thus crush that infant manufactory. In the case of the present tax, it would be said that the manufacturer must lay it on his customers. Yes. But will his customers advance him a capital double to what he had before? Besides the tax, he must have visits of excise men, which are in themselves, extremely troublesome.

In fine, he considered this as a dangerous precedent. It commenced a system of taxation on internal manufactures, which would intimidate men from adventuring their capitals in manufactories, subject to be saddled with excises, the moment they began to be profitable—or whenever they were enabled (as in the case of snuff) to exclude the foreign article. Tobacco and snuff were, good articles to begin with, for few, except the manufacturer would complain; he considered this, as the opening wedge, and should vote against the measure.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, February 23.

We are assured, that the plan of the next campaign will totally differ from the last. It appears certain that the Prussian army considerably augmented and joined by the contingents of the Circles of the empire will be exclusively charged with the operations on the Rhine, and that the Austrian troops now there will join the army under Prince Saxe Cobourg. It is hoped, this latter mass will be sufficient to push with vigour our conquests in French Flanders and Picardie, and, at length, to give the last blow to the anarchy, which, at this moment, defolates one of the finest kingdoms in the world.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of March 6.

Goupilleau announced that Catalinieres, the intimate friend of Charette, had been seized at Nantes.

Proclamation of Tureau, General in Chief of the Army of the West.

Nantes, 28 Pluviose.

"CITIZENS,

"The time of deceiving is past. I promise you the naked truth, and it is as follows:

"The march of the columns ordered to traverse the Vendee country, has been the means of destroying 6000 rebels, who were scattered about, the retaking of a very important post in the interior of the country, and the capture of an immense quantity of baggage. The banditti who had the audacity to enter Chollett, by striking terror into the garrison, have bit the dust. They have been slain by a division detached from the army of the north, commanded by General Cordelier, whom I sent in pursuit of them.

"Another division, under General Duquenois, has put to flight the main body of Charatte's army, in the thicket, and killed eight or 900 of them. On the 26th Pluviose, General Cordelier put 15 or 1600 banditti to the bayonet, near Beaupreau, which has very much weakened La Roche Jaquelin's army.

Three hundred of the rebels have just been shot in the forest of Pince; and many other advantages have been gained by General Haxo.

"The trifling ill successes we have experienced, and which have been so much exaggerated, do not deserve notice.—There are still some numerous parties in Vendee, who are so much more dangerous, as they alone occupy the right bank of the Loire. My predecessor has allowed them too long a time to repose. We must yet make very strong efforts to terminate this war; but if the soldiers will only fight courageously, and the principal officers second my orders, if all the constituted authorities will join me, and if the patriots are not misled, I swear that all shall be well."

March 4.

Barrere proposed, that from the 10th instant, and during the war, every shoemaker shall be obliged, under a severe penalty, to furnish every day two pair of shoes, for defenders of the Republic, who, during the winter, had saved 50,000 pair of shoes by going bare-foot.

March 5.

A numerous deputation from the section of Marat entered the Hall, with drums beating, bringing with them large lumps of salt-petre on platters. Being come to the Bar, Monmora said, that it was an offering from the section to the nation. After expressing very ardent wishes for the welfare of the Republic, and the overthrow of tyrants, he observed that the section of Marat possessed a salt-petre kind of morality, the source of which was inexhaustible, and whose expressions had very frequently served the cause of Liberty and tranquility. This remark was very loudly applauded, and the address was ordered to be inserted in the minutes.

LONDON, March 13.

From Paris, under date of the 7th inst. we learn, that the Brest fleet was to be ready to put to sea with the first fair wind after the 5th inst. On Saturday last, for the first time for two or three weeks past, the wind came to the eastward—the probability is, that the enemy would avail themselves of the opportunity, and are now at sea. The precise number of ships of the line composing the French fleet, we believe, is not at present clearly ascertained.

The manifesto of the king of Prussia has given the lie direct to all the insinuations, all the declarations, and all the assertions of the party writers, who have again and again positively affirmed, that the king of Prussia's concurrence in the general cause was not to be relied on, and that he would take the first opportunity of retiring from the confederation against France, when he could promote his private views of ambition and interest.

A Paris paper of the 6th inst. states, that the Brest fleet had hoisted signals for sailing on the 23d ult. and that one hundred vessels had arrived safe in Brest water. The Sans Culotte, the Genereaux and Languedoc, three ships of the line, are fitting out, besides a number of frigates, all of which will be ready to put to sea before April.

The duke of Richmond intends immediately to make the Tower impregnable, as the rats have undermined that celebrated fortification, and rendered it in rather a tottering situation. His grace deserves much praise for his skill in fortifying it last winter, and having those breaches repaired, which were made by such mischievous vermin.

COLONEL MACK.

The following short account of this Austrian officer, who is just arrived in London, will, we hope, be acceptable to our readers.

Col. Mack is a native of Wurzburg, and son of a tradesman of that place.—He began his military career as a common hussar in an Austrian regiment, but his uncommon talents for military drawing, his unwearied application to this art, and his extraordinary skill in laying down plans soon raised him from obscurity, and introduced him to the notice of Marshal Laudohn. His distinguished conduct at

the affair of Lissa still more ingratiated him with that great commander.

Field Marshal Laudohn had made all his disposition for crossing the Danube, and attacking that place. Mr. Mack, who had formed the plan of passing the river, as well as that attack, went the night before to the Marshal to receive his last orders; when this General informed him, that he had just received intelligence of the Turks having been reinforced at Lissa by a corps of 30,000 men, and that of course he had given up his project of an attack, as, after having passed the river, in case of meeting with any disaster, he should be at a loss how to effect his retreat. Mr. Mack did not credit the report of the reinforcement, but could not prevail on the Marshal to execute his intended attack. Mr. Mack left the General, crossed the Danube in a boat, accompanied by a single Hulan, and stole into the place, got certain information of the supposed reinforcement not having arrived, took a Turkish officer prisoner in the suburb, re-passed the Danube, and at 4 o'clock in the morning informed the Marshal of his expedition. On this report the Austrian army passed the river, and took Lissa, the whole garrison of which place, consisting of 6000 men, were made prisoners of war.

In the present war, Col. Mack, still attached to the Staff, has much contributed to the successes obtained at the beginning of the campaign, especially at the attack and capture of the camp of Farmars, for which he made all the necessary dispositions. In this affair he received a wound, the cure of which obliged him to repair to Brussels. He expected to be made Quarter-Master General of Prince Cobourg's army, but this place having fallen to the share of Prince Hohenlohe, his wound afforded him a pretext to retire to Vienna. Called there to the conferences held with respect to the plan of operations for the ensuing campaign, he has caused a system to be adopted totally different from that which has been pursued in the preceding campaigns. This he has laid at Brussels before the commanding Generals of the confederate troops, and he is to communicate the same to our government. We learn that every where it has met with the fullest approbation.

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 5.

A letter from a gentleman of respectability and information in Liverpool, dated March 3d, to his friend in this city, says—"That in his opinion, PEACE is an event which is not very remote.—The writer of this letter had been in Scotland and Ireland, and in the principal towns in England, and collected from all quarters that the current of the general sentiment would very shortly set irresistibly in favor of peace.

Says a Correspondent,

It is recommended to a certain assembly to establish some rule, if they have none already, and if they have to enforce it, for the suppression of impure and coarse allusions in public debate. Obscenity is not wit in private company; it is inexcusable in a great assembly.

If such instances have occurred in the hurry of speaking, the delicacy of sentiment which characterizes the members, will suggest every reflection to prevent the repetition.

Extract of a letter from England, dated Feb. 17th, 1794, and received by the William Penn.

"The business of Congress is very important: I hope they will have wisdom given them from above, equal to the matters that may come before them. The President's conduct and speech are universally admired: you will meet with Fox's panegyric upon him in the debates in the house of Commons: he might have been called to order, had it not been for that saving exception, *his present Majesty*, or something similar—Genet's folly, though highly censurable, has done much good:—the dignity of the American government, and the cool, prudent firmness of the President, will give the United States a degree of importance in the eyes of Europe.—The prosecutions that have been carried on in Scotland against the friends of reform, and the severe sentences that have been passed upon several persons will only excite uneasiness instead of causing them to subside: the measures of government will probably only add fuel to the fire, and occasion its bursting out with greater violence. I have no expectation of the war's ending while ministers can find money for carrying it on; but should the allies be no more successful than they have been hitherto, the dissatisfaction and difficulties will in all likelihood be so great that in two years more necessity may force those at present at the helm to quit,

and give place to the men who are disposed for peace. Amidst all the confusions, policies and confederacies of Kings, Princes and nations, it is a comforting consideration that all the wise plans of the King of Kings are executing with the utmost exactness, without meeting with the least interruption; and that his counsel will stand, and that he will do all his pleasure. The real christian may stay himself in the worst of storms and tempests, upon the divine perfections and promises."

Extract from the proceedings of a meeting of Delegates from the election districts of Allegany County, held at Pittsburgh, April 19, THOMAS MORTON in the Chair.

At this juncture we have France to assist us, who, should we now, take a part, will not fail to stand by us until Canada is independent of Britain, and the instigators of Indian hostilities are removed; and should we lie by, while France is struggling for her liberties, it cannot be supposed that her republic will embark in a war on our account after she shall have been victorious. It was for this reason that though we approved of the conduct of the President, and the judiciary of the United States, in their endeavors to preserve peace; and an impartial neutrality until the sense of the nation had been taken on the necessity of retaliation by actually declaring war, yet now that the Congress have been convened, and such just grounds exist, we are weary of their tardiness in coming forward to measures of reprisal.

But we have observed with great pain that our councils want the integrity or spirit of republicans. This we attribute to the pernicious influence of stock-holders or their subordinates; and our minds feel this with so much indignancy, that we are almost ready to wish for a state of revolution and the guillotine of France for a short space in order to inflict punishment on the miscreants that enervate and disgrace our government.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Fox.
"The conduct of ministers towards neutral powers, Mr. Fox said, had been unwarrantable. How could they forbid Genoa to be neutral in a cause, of which, a few months before, they had themselves been neutral—their neutrality in which they had even boasted in that House.—The order, issued relative to American ships, they had the prudence to withdraw, and he hoped the retraction had come in time to amend the error.—General WASHINGTON'S admirable speech displayed all the temper, with all the firmness of that great man, and it was apparent enough, that under his guidance, America would strenuously preserve her rank among nations. The misconduct and insolence of Genet, the French envoy, had not provoked General WASHINGTON to any measures, which could tend unnecessarily to produce a rupture with the French. He had asserted his own dignity by demanding the recal of that minister, which was granted, and the intercourse of America with France was preserved."

Encouragement to enterprise, in the Settlement of new lands, in an extract of a letter from Cooper's Town, (on the Susquehanna) dated April 16th, to a gentleman in this City.

"As you delight in useful improvements, I wish you could look for one hour at the bustle of Cooper's Town.—We are now erecting a Church, 60 by 50 with a steeple 110 feet high; a Library, with a stock of 1200 vols. a market-house; and a bettering-house for the country. We are likewise cutting a road thro' the East Mountain, at which we all work half a day in every week. We are besides bringing the water under ground in 470 pipes from the West Mountain, to every house in town, and expect to have it completed by the 20th of June. We have added to all this, an academy of 64 scholars. The whole settlement, which in 1785 was a wilderness, now contains 18000 inhabitants."

A Democratic Society has lately been formed in the County of Chittenden, in the State of Vermont—and the following are published in the constitution of the same, as some of the grounds and reasons for its institution—viz.

21st. The open declaration in favor of G. Britain, not only our former but present bitter enemy, and the undue influence, which it is said, she has acquired as well in our legislative councils, as with some of the first officers in our general Government.

2d. The unmerited abuse with which the public papers have so often teemed against

the Minister of our only ally; a nation who is gloriously, zealously, uniformly, and perseveringly beyond example, wading through oceans of blood, for the mere purpose of obtaining permission to establish a government for herself, upon the same plain, simple and immutable principles of truth, on which the whole system of ours is founded.

3d. The almost total inattention (except in the Executive) which has been paid to the recovery of the posts agreed to be surrendered by the treaty of 1783 on which surrender, not only the peace and prosperity of the nation in general, but even the very existence of this country may in some measure depend.

4th. The doors of the Federal Senate being always shut, in contradiction, as we conceive, to the true principles of liberty, as well as to the repeated wishes of a number of the states signified publicly by their respective legislatures.

5th. The construction of the Federal Judges on the suability of states; thereby effectually extinguishing their sovereignty, whilst the United States are placed under no such restriction.

6th. The alarming circumstance of eleven members of the Federal Senate having voted in the negative on a motion for laying before that body, the correspondence between our Ambassador at the Republic of France, with the Minister of that nation, for foreign affairs, as well as his correspondence with our Executive, and which motion was carried by two only.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 3.

Thursday night Capt. Clark was going to his ship, he was attacked by an atrocious scoundrel, with a long knife tapered off like the point of a sword; he seized Capt. Clark, and fixed the knife to his breast, and threatened that he would run it into him, unless he delivered his purse immediately. Captain Clark while he was threatening, took the opportunity of giving him a blow on the head, which stunned and caused him to drop the knife, which Capt. Clark took up: The villain escaped.

On Thursday evening arrived the Xebec Sans Culottes, Captain Molinary, from a cruise.—About six leagues off the Hook the took the brig Mary, Capt. Collin, of Whitehaven, Great Britain. The Sans Culottes carries 10 long nine pounders and 70 men, and has taken many rich prizes on this coast.

St. JOHN'S, (Antigua) April 7.
St. Lucia has surrendered to his Majesty's arms, as we are informed by very respectable authority. The whole fleet, except the Asia, with 3500 picked men on board, went against it. On Tuesday a heavy cannonading was heard there, and on Wednesday it was taken. The particulars relative to the terms of the surrender, we have not been able to learn.

BOSTON, April 26.

From Gibraltar.

Arrived here, the ship Commerce, Capt. Loring, from Gibraltar, in 64 days. He came out with an English convoy, in company with the Raven, Plummer, of Boston, who put into Cadiz.—By accounts from the Levant, there was but one American ship within the Straights. A few days previous to Capt. Loring's sailing, an Algerine brig, of 22 guns, and 1280 men, came into Gibraltar, to water, after which she failed on a cruise to the westward. By means of a Moorish gentleman, who was requested to ask the officers, the force which would cruise from Algiers this Summer, we learn, they would have at sea, 1 frigate 44 guns, 1 do. 36, 1 do. 28, one polacre ship 24, 2 brigs, 22 each, 1 do. 14, 1 snow 16, 3 Xebecs; and from Oran, they would fit out 1 brig 18 guns, 1 schooner, (formerly of Marblehead) 6 guns, 1 Tartan, 4 guns, and 2 Xebecs. They are all well manned and equipped. They were then on a cruise of 60 days. The number of Christian slaves in Algiers, were 362, about 130 Americans. To alleviate their sufferings, a benevolent character at Cadiz, forwarded them 1000 dollars, and a gentleman of Hamburg, 500l. sterling. The 11 American prizes, sold for 410,000 dollars, and the estimated ransom for the 130 Americans, is 240,000.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

It is said by some, that Mr. Bache writes many of the pieces which are published in his paper, as from Correspondents—I am convinced the charge is unjust; and as the freedom of the press, depends upon Editors feeling unembarrassed, I wish to contribute my mite towards placing the Editor of the General Advertiser upon a footing which I think he deserves.

You, Mr. Fenno, have doubtless observed an attack upon your Gazette in Mr. Bache's paper of this morning, said to be, "From Correspondents," in the plural number; and as this is, very unjustly, said to be written by Mr. Bache, I think I can set that matter right.

It was drawn up and submitted to the consideration of a certain Society, and after it was corrected & passed there, sent to another Society of the same kind, and passed there—and privately ordered to be printed. If sanctioned by the public, the substance of it will come out in the next Resolves. Please to inform the gentlemen, that the composition is too manly, polite and elegant, to escape notice—and that they may publish it among their Resolves with the utmost safety, it certainly cannot disgrace them, and probably will gain them credit.

But, Sir, let them learn, that while folly goes only to ceremony, and meddles not with substance, men of sense will look on, with unconcern, but beware of touching the sacred palladium of our Liberty, Government. The present French Minister, is too worthy a character, to be suspected of a wish to interfere with our internal government or the administration of it—and altho' knaves and fools, expressed a fellow-feeling for his predecessor, when his unjustifiable conduct was exposed and reprobated; yet it is sincerely hoped the present Minister, may be spared, by that same Junto, when the only accusation they can bring against him, is honesty and propriety of conduct.

It must however be acknowledged, that he is in danger from them, for by their attacks upon the Senate, Chief Justice and President, it is very manifest, they either cannot, or will not suppress their general antipathy to integrity, wherever they discover it.

Really Sir, this kind of gentry who write the pieces above alluded to in Mr. Bache's paper, and others of a similar nature, excite the old question, *Cujus Pecus?*

A REPUBLICAN.

5th May, 1794.

EPIGRAM.

ON A LATE

NAVAL RETURN.

Lord! HOW he goes on to encounter the foe;

Lord! HOW he returns from his victories past;

Lord! HOW many ships has he taken—do you know?

Lord! HOW he has taken himself home at last!

HOW and ABOUT IT.

English Paper.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Alexander, Woodward,	Havanna,	15 days
Brig Ann, Byrne,	Ditto,	19
Mary, Cushing,	Ditto,	17
Sloop Samuel, Smith,	Virginia	
Dolphin, Kentec,	Ditto	
Sch'r Freedom, Barnett,	Ditto	

The French privateer (accounts from Charleston say) called the Sans Pareille, has taken the brig Susanna of Kingston, Jamaica, from the Havanna, bound to London, and sent her into Charleston.

Thursday last arrived at Perth-Amboy, the American brig Penelope, Bray, and the Sloop James, Palmer, from Bourdeaux, which place they left the 5th of March. Capt. Palmer, who arrived in town on Saturday evening, informs that the embargo at Bourdeaux was taken off—and that all American vessels were permitted to sail, but in ballast only—no indemnification was then settled.

POST OFFICE.

Philad. May 3d, 1794.

Letters for England will be received at this office until Thursday the 8th May, at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

Wharton and Greeves,

Have removed their Counting House from Water street, to Morton's wharf,

Where they have for Sale,

Madeira and Sherry Wine,

fit for immediate use

Gin in cases,
Souchong Tea,
Black Pepper,
Russia Mats,
Corks,
Jesuits Bark,
Coffee, and
Eighty Hds. prime Tobacco.

May 5.

d—6t.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman, in an Eastern State.

"Our Demagogues act in concert with their employers at the Southward. The appointment of the Chief Justice; Envoy to the court of London, to negotiate, excites all their fears. In short, they begin to despair of involving our common country in ruin, and this measure has stung them to the quick. The conduct of the Eastern members in Congress, is agreeable to nine-tenths of their constituents."

Translated from the Leyden Gazette of the 7th March.

The most recent advices from Frankfort explain the first reports relative to what took place on the arrival of the two French commissioners.—It was not the people of this city who took offence at the Jacobin ornaments which adorned their chariots.—It was a stranger, a Russian, who would have torn off their ornaments by force. As a reparation the Prussian Gen. Count Kalckreuth caused him to be arrested, and he will not be released but at the intervention of the minister of that nation.

It appears that these commissioners have been received with all the honors usually paid to public characters. They have commenced their conferences with M. de Kalckreuth; and it is the general idea, that they are not simply charged with the business of exchanging prisoners—meanwhile their stay at Frankfort is prolonged, and the result of the first interview, has been sent by express to their respective superiors.

City of Washington.

THE Subscribers to the Articles of Agreement of the "Columbian Society" are requested to meet at Mr. Richardet's Tavern in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 26th day of the present month, at 12 o'clock in order to choose a board of Managers, &c. in conformity with the 9th article of their agreement.

James Greenleaf.

N. B. Dinner will be ordered on the Table at 3 o'clock for such of the Subscribers, as may choose to pass a social hour after the business of the day is finished.

May 5.

d—6M.

Advertisement.

THE relations of Mr. Thoma Curtis, formerly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of the City of Washington, deceased, are desired to apply and have his affairs settled.

City of Washington, April 22, 1764.

M. 5

m&th4w.

Advertisement.

The Editor of the American Star proposing to publish his paper DAILY, without any augmentation of the present price, is obliged to suspend the publication of it until the 15th inst. on account of some arrangements.

May 5

3t

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

May 5.

Will be performed,

An OPERA, called

Inkle and Yarico.

With the original Overture and Accompaniments.

Inkle,	Mr. Marshall
Sir Christopher Curry,	Mr. Whitlock
Medium,	Mr. Finch
Campley,	Mr. Moreton
Trudge,	Mr. Bates
1st. Planter,	Mr. Harwood
2d. Planter,	Mr. Cleveland
3d. Planter,	Mr. Warrell
Waiter,	Master T. Warrell
Mate,	Mr. Darley
Sailors,	Messrs. Blisset, Lee, Bafon, &c. &c.

Yarico, Narcissa, Wowski, Patty,

In act 2d, will be introduced a characteristic pantomime dance, incidental to the piece, (composed by Mr. Francis) by Messrs. Darley, Darley, jun. Blisset, De Moulin, Warrell, Lee, and Francis.

With new Scenery, dresses and decorations. The Scenery designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

To which will be added,

A FARCE, in two Acts, called

The Village Lawyer.

* * * As inconveniences to the public have arisen from the Box book being open on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is respectfully requested, may be addressed, to Mr. Franklin, at the Box-Office.

THE office of the President and Directors of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, is removed to No. 107, South Front Street, being the south east corner of Front and Walnut Streets.

Second Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

POYNTELL'S AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF PAPER HANGINGS,

WHERE he keeps up a constant stock of ten thousand pieces for sale, comprising every variety of colours, in grounds and figures, of the most modern and tasteful patterns, for every part of a house. The perfection attained in this manufactory, in peculiar neatness of workmanship, durability of colours, variety in designs, and good quality of the paper, will be found to exceed any European papers at the same moderate prices.

An elegant variety of rich fancy festoon & narrow borders, and of stucco and other coloured panel papers.

Plain grounds made to any colour or shade. Wholesale orders for any quantity, from the country or for exportation, executed on a short notice, on advantageous terms, on usual credit.

In addition to the above assortment, he has a beautiful variety of

French paper hangings of very superior quality, (Paris manufactory) with a variety of Rich Borders.

April 25. ruth&sw

(NO. 60)
District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered that

on the twelfth day of April in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Benjamin Davies of the said district hath deposited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"A Ground Plan of the City and Suburbs of Philadelphia, taken from actual survey; containing an exact description of all the squares, streets and alleys in the City and Liberties; of the situation of all the principal public buildings; of the rivulets, and as much of the Canal as lies within the compass of the draft, by H. P. Folie: published by the Proprietor, Benjamin Davies."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

April 9. w&sw

A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.

This Day is Published by

MATHEW CAREY,

118, Market Street,

Price, bound, five-eighths of a dollar, sewed in marble paper, half a dollar,

Charlotte, a tale of Truth,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquisitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.

Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.

IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real distress. Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a school, from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governess, and accompanies a young officer to America. The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is postponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconstancy of her lover, and treachery of his friend. The situations are artless and affecting—the descriptions natural and pathetic; we should feel for Charlotte if such a person ever existed, who for one error, or scarcely, perhaps, deserved so severe a punishment. If it is a fiction, poetic justice is not, we think, properly distributed.

Said Carey has just published,

A 2 sheet map of Kentucky

compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the West Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jersey—Half a dollar.

Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia—Price three eighths of a dollar each.

April 29. ruth&sw

Just Imported,

In the Ship Edward, Capt. Crandon, from St. Petersburg in Russia,

And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.

HEMP,

RUSSIA SHEETING,

RAVEN'S DUCK,

RUSSIA DUCK,

HOG'S BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donaldson,

No. 22, Walnut-street.

March 4, 1794. drw&staf

The Ground Plan OF THE City and Suburbs OF PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleasure that the publisher has to inform his subscribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardness than was at first contemplated. At the same time he begs leave to remind them, that subscription papers are still open at most of the noted book-shops in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form such a respectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reasonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Those who are desirous of further information are requested to call on

Benjamin Davies,

No. 68, Market Street.

April 14. m&thf

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000

Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from

the Prizes—this Lottery consists of

38,000 Tickets, in which there are

14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks,

being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York; Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew McConnell and Andrew Boyard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elia Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Donham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Elitha Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

S C H E M E :

1 Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
2	5,000	10,000
5	2,000	10,000
10	1,000	10,000
20	500	10,000
100	100	10,000
300	50	15,000
1000	20	20,000
2000	15	30,000
3000	12	36,000
8100	10	81,000

14,539 Prizes. 266,000

23,461 Blanks. First drawn number, 2,000

Last drawn number, 2,000

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Comming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenbergh, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rice, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars; with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immediately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed; to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterfson, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. m&thf.

Just Imported,

In the Ship Abigail, Captain Horton, from St. Petersburg in Russia, and now landing at

Russell's wharf;

HEMP,

BAR IRON,

RUSSIA SHEETINGS,

RAVENS DUCK,

RUSSIA DUCK,

And for sale at the stores of the subscriber in

Walnut Street, No. 22.

John Donaldson.

April 4. drw&staf

The Public are cautioned to beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following

M A R K S.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill.

The i and f in the word promise are not parallel, the f inclining much more forward than the i.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word Twenty, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word Company is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the o being less than the m, and others following.

There is no stroke to the t in the word North whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters set in the word Twenty, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the T and the y going below them.

The signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks used in printing the bills and the calligrapher's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the author of them.

The reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794.

April 22, 1794.

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be distinguished from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and glossier surface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Cashier, in the true bills is strongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair stroke, evidently in an unfinished state. The letter a in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the false, than in the genuine bills owing to the shade strokes being coarser, much nearer together, and consequently much more numerous. This difference strikes the eye at first view.

The same reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & prosecuting to conviction the several above described Offenders in respect to this, as to the last described bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank of the United States.

JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House,

and Lot of Ground,

In an eligible situation, also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

m&thf.

Philad. April 22, 1794.
* * Notice, agreeably to charter, is hereby given to the members of the Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the Poor and Distressed Widows and children of Presbyterian Ministers, that a meeting of said corporation is to take place, on the 22 day of May next, in the second Presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,

Secretary of the Corporation.

tuth&st

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, New-York.

THE subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

Just Published,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone house, No. 41, South Second Street,

Historical Collections:

CONSISTING OF

STATE PAPERS,

And other authentic Documents, intended as materials for an History of the United States of America.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

In two large quarto volumes, price ten dollars in boards.

Subscribers will be furnished with the 2d. volume on paying three dollars and a quarter—having paid five dollars and a quarter on receiving the first.

This second volume comprehends, among other interesting particulars, a complete copy of the Records of the United Colonies of N. England, in which the conduct of the commissioners respecting the general concerns of the colonies—the neighbouring Indians—and the Dutch at Manhattan (now New York), is particularly detailed.

* * * Materials are collected sufficient to form a THIRD VOLUME. The time of publishing will depend on the encouragement to be derived from subscriptions which will be received by Thomas Dobson, Philadelphia; Jere. Libbey, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Thomas & Andrews, & Dav. Wells, Boston; Isaac Thomas, Worcester; Isaac Beers, New-Haven; Timothy Green, New-London; Jacob Richardson, Newport; John Carter, Providence; Hugh Gaine, Thomas Allen, and Samuel Campbell, New York; Fredrick Craig, Wilmington, Delaware; James Rice, Baltimore; Mr. Lindsey, Norfolk; David Henderson, Fredericksburg; John Grammar Petersburg; Augustine Davis, Richmond; F. X. Martin, Newbern, N. C. John Bradley, Wilmington; and William Price Young, Charleston.

April 4. m&thf

Treasury Department,

Revenue Office, April 16th, 1794.

Communications by post or

otherwise, will be received by way of information at the Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue from persons willing to supply iron Cannon, Cannon Ball, and Shells, for the fortifications and Ships of War. The funds of the metal for cannon, and the capacity of the founders in melting, in preparing and mixing the metal, and in casting and boring the cannon (which are to be cast solidly) will require to be particularly stated.

Similar communications will also be received from any persons willing to supply live oak and red cedar timber for the construction of the ships of war. Different plans of procuring and supplying the same may be proposed. The convenience of the situation in regard to navigation, and the state of the timber whether already fallen or hereafter to be cut, will require to be noticed.

All the necessary particulars in regard to the several articles which are wanted, will be specified in contracts intended to be grounded in part on the information, which is hereby sought.

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